NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. DIFICE N. W. COMMER OF PULTON AND HASSAU STE

AMUSEMBNTS THIS BYENING.

ITALIAN OPERA, Irving place.-ITALIAN OPERA-LA BROADWAY THRATRE, Broadway .- FORTY WINES WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-HAMLER

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TRUE LOTS NEVER WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE HUNCHRACE. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE STREETS OF NEW

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-Dams TROT-MILLER NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE HUNGHBACK BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Broadway.—Two Mannove Par Women—Living Skelleton—Dwars—Geart Box—The Work-len of New York—Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREI, HALL, 516 Broadway. - Treuers of SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 285 Broadway.—Rosser Hellen's

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S NAMMOTH MENAGERIE, HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—Equatrican, AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 446 Broadway.-Ballers PANTOMINES, BURLESQUES, &c.-THE YOUNG RECRUIT. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—Sonce Dances Bungments &c.—Live India. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.-Moving Wax

New York, Friday, February 24, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

Advices received by the steamship Newbern, which left Cape Fear river on Tuesday last, are to the effect that the national forces were then within four miles of Wilmington, and advancing rapidly. Heavy firing was beard in that direction when the steamer sailed. A report was in circulation yesterday, said to come from rebel sources, that the national troops occupied the town on last Sunday; but it appears to have been nature. General Schoffeld, in his official report of the capture of Fort Anderson, says he had information that the rebels had a line of defence behind Tom creek, where it was supposed they would endeavor to make a stana; but it was not thought they could maintain it for more than a very short time.

The statements which we find in repel newspapers re garding General Sherman's movements since his arrival at Winnsboro, South Carolina, are of so confused a character that but little precise information can be gathered from them. His magnificent marches have com nictely bewildored the robel journalists, and, according to their own acknowledgment, struck mb their War Department. We only know that he is still triumphantly pushing forward. The Richmond miner now thinks the report that he detached any of his force at Branchville to move southwes towards Charleston was incorrect. The WAIg says that General Sherman is now prosecuting another movement rized by much more than his ordinary rigor and celerity, which is designed to sover General Loe's communications with the South, and, by finally combining with Grant, effect the capture of Richmond. It believes he will march on to Charlotte, Greensbore and Danville, and probably to Richmond, and expects to hear of him at the first named town in a few days. It bids us remember, however, that the "lion" Beauregard is still in his path, and utters the warning that dangers are thicken round him. The loss of Charleston, the Whig says, "should rather inspire cheerfulness than gloom;" but the Dispatch finds itself utterly unable to even affect buoyancy, and mentions it as a "sad result."

New Orleans advices, via Cairo, are to the 15th inst. It was said that the preparations were completed for Gene General Huribut expected to soon have the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf established in that city. Commodore Palmer, with a floet of thirty vessels, was to leave New Orleans for Mobile bay in a few days, to co-operate with General Granger. Gulf cotton traders who arrived in Washington yesterday report that the rebels commenced the evacuation of Mobile on the 4th of January. This is a repetition of the report we have already had from different sources and at different times. We shall probably soon hear from General Granger himself, who will be able to inform us definitely on the subject.

A correspondence between Colonel Pierson, command ing the rebel troops at San Antonio, Texas, and General Lopez, in command of some of Maximillan's forces on the Mexican frontier, has been published in a Texas paper. Mutual expressions of the high regard of "his government" for that of the other are indulged in by these officers, and Lopez says that "the sons of the confederacy can rely upon full security for their possessions and interests" in the department under his control, and that "no raid will be permitted to organize on Mexican soil for the invasion of Southern territory."

Shotted salutes of one hundred guns each, in recognition of the recent great Union successes, were fired in the armies of the Potomac and the James on Tuesday last. The military quiet on both sides of James river remains undisturbed. The stream of deserters from Lee's army pouring into the national lines continues unabated. The exchange of prisoners is progressing rapidly. Arrangements have been made for exchanges to take place at Mobile and different points on the Mississippi. The lately arrived deserters confirm provious reports that the rebel siege guns have been removed from their works in front of Petersburg, They say two hundred of their comrades in one brigade descrited rearward and started for their homes on last Tuesday night. They estimate the present strength of the rebel army excused Richmond and Petersburg at thirty thousand. Several brigades of it were said to be under marching orders on last Tuesday night, for what point was not known.

At an adjourned meeting of the principal business men of this city held yesterday at the Custom House, the 4th of March was fixed upon as the day on which to celebrate in a grand manner the many recent magnificent national victories and the virtual defeat of the rebellion, and it was recommended that the business community and the whole people, from chais to San Francisco, observe that day as one of rejoietng and a universal holiday. The shambers of commerce and boards of trade of the principal cities of the country have pledged themselves for bearty co-operation in this patriotic movement.

The surprise of a detachment of Sheridan's cavalry b party of Mosby's guerillas in Ashby's Gap, on Sunday st, and noticed in Tuesday's HERALD, proves not to have we so dissetrous to the former as at first supposed rty of the ninety men at the time reported captured Ang duded the rebels and since succeeded in effecting per return to their regiment. A might of one hundred was in home of the recent national victories was ared

Richmond papers of Tucoday last have additi grees in North Carolina and East Tennes ing to these statements the former State is being com pletely overrun by the Union troopers. One party of them, it is stated, is moving on Tarboro from Newborn, and another force is said to be marching up th south side of Neuse river. Their design is believed to be to operate on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. It is now supposed that the East Ten nosece raiding party, which started from Knoxville, and which is said to consist of several thousand cavalry, will also move into North Carolina, and strike the railroad between Sallabury and Charlette. The rebal House of Representatives on Monday last passed the bill to put negroes in their armies, and the Senate was ex-pected to pass it on the following day. They have under consideration a bill for the impresement of cotton and

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, there was a promiscuous dis-ussion of considerable length, in which the New Jerse, railroad monoply, the constitutional amendment hibiting slavery, and the question of the recogni Louisiana as a State, were pretty well mixed up. Finally it was agreed to consider the Louisiana question. Mr. Sumner's substitute for the report of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that no rebellious State shall elect Senators and Representatives until the President proclaims that hestilities within such State have ceased, nor until the propie of such State have adopted a republican government not repugnant to the constitution and laws, and not until by a law of Congress such State is entitled to representatives in Congress, was rejected by a very decided vote, and the subject was then laid aside. A bill to procure a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Tancy was introduced, but met with vehement opposition from Messrs. Summer, Rale and Wade. During the evening session, the publication of a full Army Register was authorized, and the bill to prorun Army Register was authorized, and the bill to pro-mote the efficiency of the army subsistence department was passed. The proposition to establish a territorial government over the Indian country was discussed, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Monday next was assigned for the consideration of the six hundred million loan bill. The bill repeating the law which prohibits the forfeiture of the real estate of robels beyond their natural lives was passed by a majority of one vote. The corporating the Continental Hotel Company of Washing-ton was also passed; also, the bill to reorganize the appraisers' effice of the New York Custom House, and a number of other bills of no general importance. The bill amendatory of the Enrolment act was taken up, and an amendment, providing that no credits shall be given except the men are actually furnished on present and future calls and mustered into service, was agreed to. An evening session was hald and the Indian Appropria-

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday several petitions College. Bills authorizing the increase of pilotage in the port of New York; for the relief of the Sheepshead Bay and Seashore Railroad Company; and to improve land under water in the Twelfth ward of Brooklyn, were or-

dered to a third reading.

In the Assembly bills were introduced for the payme of accrued interest on bonds issued under the ordinance of the Supervisors of New York city, passed June 14, 1864; to prevent fraud in the sale of produce and other commodities. The annual report of the trustees of the New York Institute for the Blind was presented. Bills to borrow money; also to incorporate the Studio Building of the city of New York, were ordered to a third

ending. MISCELLAWEOUS NEWS.

Our Turks Islands correspondent gives us a few addi-tional items of interest regarding the Spanish-Dominicat war. The decision of the government of Spain to with draw all its troops from St. Domingo was not yet known in the island. Owing to the failure to receive reinforce obliged to evacuate that place and establish themselves on the island of Levantade, in the bay. They subjected the natives within their lines to great hardship and op-pression; but still the spirit of the latter was unbroken, and they continued determined to ultimately regain their

An important meeting of the Board of Supervisors too place yesterday. A communication from the Comptroller stated that at the rate recruiting is now progressing an additional loan of two million dellars will be necessary, and at the rate of seven per cent interest. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the proposed loan, and at the loan is already authorized by the Legislature. The draft was continued in Brooklyn yesterday. In

the Second Congressional district the quotas of the Tenth and Twelfth wards were drawn, and in the Third district se of the Second, Seventh and Thirt wheel will be in motion again to-day in both districts.

The Senatorial Committee met aga'n yesterday, pur suant to adjournment, and continued the investigation of the City Inspector's Department. A considerable amount of testimony was taken, principally in relation to street cleaning. The afternoon session was devoted to the hearing of counsel for the Eighteenth ward Citizens' Association on the subject of charges preferred against the Board of Supervisors, alleging that the Board had raised the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars without authority of law. Mr. Tweed replied to these charges and produced a statement in writing in support of hi argument, which was submitted to the committee. Mr Storrs, chief clerk in the Comptroller's office, submitted inancial data in answer to a number of written questions propounded by Mr. McKeon.

Captain Beall, the alleged robel spy, will be hanged on

Governor's Island to-day, between twelve and two

clock in the afternoon.

Colonel Baker is still engaged in investigating the

numerous frauds practiced by bounty brokers and others. The accused are chiefly confronted by the wives and relatives of the victimized recruits. Among the delin quents arrested yesterday was an engineer on board on of the government transports, who is charged with hav-ing defrauded a soldier out of seven hundred dollars which had been deposited with him for safe keeping

The engineer was compelled to disgorge.

In the General Sessions yesterday Walter G. Patterson, who has been indicted for forgeries on the Bank of Com merce, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with forgery in the third degree, in forging a check or the Pacific Bank for ten hundred and seventy-five dol-lars, purporting to have been drawn by Henry Cann, on hars, purporting to have been drawn by Henry Cann, on the lat of June 1861. Joseph T. Keepers, a hall thief, pleaded guilty to stealing an overcoat worth forty dollars from Mr. Owen McIntyre, No. 134 West Twenty-second street. He was caught in the act. Catharine Marfin, who stole a quantity of spoons, jewelry and ladies' cloth-ing from the premises of Mr William H. Locke, No. 8. Cottage place, pleaded guilty. These prisoners were remanded for sentence. Annie McCann was tried charged with stealing a set of furs from Mrs. Melville, No 49 East Houston street; but the evidence failed to sustain the charge, and the jury acquitted the accused. Andrew Cluff was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, he having on the night of the 21st of January, while engage in a difficulty with the proprietor of a saloon, corner the Bowery and Broome street, fired a pistol at Em Schwartz. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A man named David L. K. Jenes was yesterday com

mitted to answer a complaint, preferred by a clerk in a Broadway store, of having obtained over one thousand dollars worth of kid gloves under false prefences, by representing himself as agent of a New Orleans

Steplien Avery, a drummer boy belonging to the Twelfth Maine regiment, died in this city yesterday morning, supposed from the effects of a poisonous ple

eaten by him.

Professor Draper has evening delivered the third less recovered the later to the later than the ture of his course before the New York Ristorical Society, in the ball of the institution, before a large and deeply interested audience. The surject of the discourse was the "Political Force of Ideas," which was treated from a historical view, the lecturer giving beautiful illustrations from the career of hahomet and the subsequent history of his descendants in Spain.

The resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment to aboilab and prohibit slavery has been defeated in both houses of the Kentucky Regislature—in the Secute, ou nouses of the Kentucky Degislature—in the Secate, on the 22d inst, by a vote of tyesty-one reginst it to twelve in favor, and in the House of Represents irres, yesterday, by fifty eight to twenty-sis. Kentucky is the second state to reject the amendment, Delaware being the only other up to this time. Seventeen States have already mitted it. The majority of the fullman, Commisses of

the New Jersey House of Rep orted in favor of approving the amendment, with a rovision to submit the action of the Legislature to a vote the people for ratification of rejection. The mit

approval by the Legislature.

The West Point cadetahip, which is in the gift of Hon The West Point cadetably, which is in the gift of Hon-f, W. Chanler, member of Congress for the Seventh Con-gressional District of this State, was contended for yester-tay afternoon by eight young candidates for military re-aown, graduates of the public schools of this city. The lads were presented by City Superintendent Randall, and School Commissioners Rooseveit, Miner, Vance, Tuthill and Murray were present at the examination, which took place in the Hall of the Beard of Education.

The stock market was higher yesterday. Govern ments were steady. Gold was firmer and closed in the afterneon at 200%. At the evening board it closed at

but did not cause any activity in any department of trade. Most articles of both foreign and domestic pro-duce were dull; but, as a general thing, full prices were realized. Cotton was steady. Petroloum was firm for refined, but 2c. a Sc. lower for crude. On 'Change the four market was 50. higher, with a moderate in Wheat was dull but steady. Corn was quiet, while were active and firmer. The pork market ruled stea while beef was in active demand at full rates. Lard was fairly active and firm. Freights were steady but quiet. Whiskey was very quiet and scarcely so firm

Our Situation in Europe-Delusive Hope

of French Intervention. There is a remarkable significance in the general tone recently adopted by the statesmen and journalists of Europe in their comment upon the affairs of this country. Lord Russell, in his speech in the debate on the Queen's speech, while admitting that vessels were built in England for the rebels, attempted to shuffle off the responsibility by charging upon France the fact of having armed and chartered these vessels for the rebel government. The press of France, we perceive by the latest news, has been instructed to charge upon England the story of the ceding of the Northern Mexican States-Sonora and the rest-to France as a manœuvre of the English journals to create hos tility in the United States against French policy and Maximilian's empire. Again, we find Sir John Elphinstone, in the British House of Commons, declaring that "if anything disagreeable occurred" between the United States and England the British navy would prove very une qual to the occasion. From all these circum stances, occurring at the same time, and that time when the news of our recent military and naval victories reached Europe, we draw the very positive conclusion that neither England nor France desires a war with this country; that, in truth, it is about the last event that either of these nations is anxious to bring about

The old saying that drowning men catch a

straws is well exemplified in the hopes fostered by the rebel journals that Louis Napoleon is about to recognize the independence of the Davis government, and give material aid to the cause of the rebellion. If there was nothing else to render these hopes delurive than the known sagacity of the French Emperor, they might be set aside as vain; but there happens to be an insurmountable barrier to any such policy, and that is its utter impracticability. Napoleon has not the power, even if he had the will, to wage a successful war against this country. Not all the Powers of Europe combined could do so at the present time. Any war beween this country and Europe must be a maritime war. It would be impossible to land a foreign army on any point of our coast. Every harbor and intet is guarded by our fleets. There is not a single port by which a force, ever so large, could enter. Dupont, Farragut and Porter, with their gallant subordinates, hold every door close shut, and any expedition attempting a landing would be swamped and crushed to pieces. Our present navy is four times larger than that of France and double that of England. With such an rresistible power on the sea, what chance would there be of foreign invasion? It is true we are told that there are even now two French "rams" on the seas, bound for New York, to blow us all to atoms, but we have no certainty of the truth of the report. The rebel agents in Europe, it is said, humbugged Prussia and Denmark in a bogus sale of these vessels, and they may have humbugged Louis Napoleon, too. However, these formidable rams would never be permitted to approach our coasts. The blockading ficels are now free to meet them on the ocean, and with the immense guns carried by our navy, they would have but short

work in demolishing them. Admitting the impossibility of landing any troops upon our shores, the war should be conducted on the seas. Our veteran army would not be required at all, and with such an immense naval force as we have now at our command-nearly all our war vessels being released from service on the coast -we could meet any force sent against us from France without fear as to the issue. But suppose that Napoleon could have some thirty thousand men in a Southern port, even if Charleston, Wilmington, Mobile, Savannah and Galveston were not effectually blocked up. What thent His utmost capacity for transportation across three thousand miles of ocean amounts to about thirty thousand troops. That is the full number he sent to Mexico, and they have accomplished little or nothing there. If they were by any chance to get a foothold on these shores, one army corps of our veteran soldiers under Grant, Sherman or Sheridan would devour them in the first conflict. So that French intervention is an impossibility in a military and naval point of view. Politically it is equally imprac ticable, for Napoleon does not occupy that position in Europe just now which would war rant any further interference with the affairs of this continent than he has tried in Mexico, and he is heartily sick of his Mexican experiment by this time. The result of Spanish designs on St. Domingo is a lesson which he does not fail to read with the light of experience. Napoleon may be dazzled by the former military glory of France, when the republic maintained a war for twenty years with nearly all the Powers of Europe, and which might have been a success ful one; for, were it not for the mad ambitton of the first Napoloon, there would have been no annihilation of the splendid armies of France in the retrest from Moscow, no triumphant entry of the allies into Paris, no restoration of

the Bourbons, ne Waterloo, no St. Helena. France was potent in those days to grapple with hor enemies on the European continent. She is powerful there still; but circumstances become materially changed when, instead of advancing her legions to conquest, she has to meet a great maritime Power like the United States, with her navy matched against ours. Louis Napolcon once expressed a prophetto fear that America would become a great maritime nation as one of the results of this war. The prediction le varified. We are now the first maritime na-

absolutely without parallel, and Louis Napo-con is too wise to run the hazard of a conflict with us, which he knows, as well as all the ther Powers of Europe know, must be fought on the ocean, against odds with which they are entirely incompetent to cope. Again, if France were to involve herself in a war with this country, what a complicity of difficulties would urround her in Europe. Does any one suppos that in such an event she would be sus by an alliance of the other Powers? Not at all. ingland would certainly take no part; for England is not disposed to embroil her-self in a war which would inevitably destroy the remaining hold she has on her American possessions. Russia would doubtless take the opportunity to advance once more her claims on Constantinople, to resist which France is bound by the policy to which she was pledged in 1854. France cannot permit Southeastern Europe to be overrun by the Muscovite, and the traditionary idea of the louse of Romanoff to prevail.

Thus, whether we regard the question of French intervention as practicable in a simply military point of view, or as probable in a political one, we must conclude that the expec tions of the sanguine sympathizers with rebel lion, in this respect, are wholly and entirely delusive. As to any danger from the France-Dano-Prussian rams—even should all we hear of them be true—we have no uncasiness on that subject. It is manifest, then, from the tone of the French press, the proceedings of the French Privy Council and the debates in the British Parliament, that neither of these nations s prepared to risk a war with the United States.

The Radical Defect in Railroading.

The recent letter of Queen Victoria to the English railroad companies, and the extraordinary increase of serious disasters in this country, as well as the remarkable uniformity in the apparent causes of a greater portion of these calamities, suggest inquiry as to whether there are not certain radical defects in the mechanical features of our railroad system.

The popular view is that in nine cases out of en casualties occur to passenger trains from the culpable carelessness of corporations or their agents. That there is just reason for pressing this charge in many instances, as we have frequently done, cannot be denied. But it is also true that the majority of mishaps to trains, and especially those which have caused the greatest loss of life and limb, arise from circumtances which the employes upon a railroad are incapable of anticipating, and therefore powerless to prevent. If a train is demolished consequence of the misplacement of a switch. or if collisions occur, there can be no question but that the responsibility belongs to some negligent person or persons; but when a train runs off the track, and when subsequent investigation shows conclusively that no impediment to the proprer progress of the cars existed upon the track prior to the accident, it is clear that the mischief is due to some inherent defect in the mechanical working of the system itself.

Civil engineers tell us that a wheel, an axle or a rail may break unexpectedly and unaccountably, and so precipitate a catastrophe This is undoubtedly true; but why happens it that on the best conditioned roads, as well as on the meanest, these dangers seem to exist in almost an exact proportion? And why will ompanies heighten these natural risks by allowing the speed of belated trains to be coelerated, knowing, as they do, that what is but a moderate risk at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour becomes absolutely perilous at thirty-five or forty miles per hour. A little common sense expended in attentive inquiry into the subject will convince any practical minded man that the running appa ratus of cars is in no particular adapted to the work required of it. It is, or should cation of power is radically wrong which originates uncontrolable danger to life or property. The truck in use is bolted to the car body in uch a manner as to allow the axles free play laterally and perpendicularly-at least, that is the object aimed at-so as to allow the wheels to yield sufficiently to the pressure encountered at a curve, or presented by any moderate inequality in the surface of the track. It, however, happens that this essential aim is defeated by the employment upon the lateral transems of the truck of a system of bumpers, designed to prevent the car body from lunging too far over upon either side when these inevitable shocks are sustained by the wheels in encountering a curve or a rough piece of track. In fulfilling their office, these bumpers are subjected to such sudden and immense pressure as to overcome almost entirely the intended freedom of the truck, which becomes at once rigid, immovable and powerless to follow the direction of the track, against either rall of which it is jammed with incalculable force. When the speed of the train is great, and the curve or inequality in the surface of the track very considerable, philosophy will admit of but one solution to the difficulties thus produced; and the truck, or a wheel, or an axle. or a rail, must break when the crisis comes. Practically considered, therefore, the trucks might as well be permanently and solidly affixed to the car as bolted, after the present fashion, since the relief sought to be gained by the use of a centre bolt is not obtained at the precise moments when most needed.

Any one whose knowledge of railway running gear enables him to comprehend this radical defect which we have endeavored to point out in the system, will promptly appreciate the constant and alarming danger present to a train in rapid motion, and will cease to inquire why an accident should occur, but rather wonder that a train can pass over any line at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour without experiencing some mishap.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING CONMITTEE Investigating committees in the matter of official abuses do not often amount to much. They generally come to nothing. We suspect, however, that the committee of the Legislature investigating our Corporation affairs is opening the way, if not for a genuine refermation, for at least, a new and wider distribution of the spolls. The rings of the planet Saturn are the admiration of the astronomer; but our corporation rings, with the development of all their beauties, will be far more attractive to our Albany reformers. They will appreciate the advantages of taking at least five of the sinecures of this or that ringmaster, for the benedit of Bob, Sam, Tom, Dick and Harry, of some new ring; but whether the taxpayers will thereby he lightened of their burdens is the

problem which remains to be solved. We pro and a change will surely come. The placers of spoils and plunder laid open are too rich to be neglected, and the existing rings can hardly buy themselves of, when the whole of their spoils may be taken away. Where such large masses of spoils are concerned a legislative inquiry means a legislative revolution.

The Bogus News-The Richmond Exami

Yesterday we received a Philadelphia de spatch announcing an advance of General Lee's army and the defeat of General Grant. This despatch was so obviously bogus that it scarce ly more than attracted attention. It did not answer the purpose of its invention, as gold went down. It is hardly necessary to say that both armies in Virginia are at present paralyzed by the very deep mud that the sacred soil gets so easily worked into by the warm rains of this

The news from rebel sources of the move nents of various parts of our armies continues 21st, in an article reprinted by us to-day, gives a résumé of the Southern view of the military situation and draws from it some very celd comfort. Grant, Sherman, the forces that are advancing from Wilmington, Knoxville and up the Neuse river, are, it finds, merely parts of a 'Yankee combination;" and such combinations it believes, though beautiful on paper, always fail in some essential point when the attempt is made to carry them out. It mbers that a grand combination failed last year when attempted by Grant, Sigel and Buter, and it expects to see this last grand combination fail in the same way for the same reason.

That is all the hope, then, that the Hzaminer has for Richmond and Lee's army. The salvation of the rebellion rests upon the possibility that Sheridan may prove to be another Sigel, Thomas another Hunter, and Sherman anothe Butler. This, it must be admitted, is a very small chance, and this microscopic chance is the only one that the ingenious Examiner can see for the success of its cause in this great campaign.

THOSE "FORTS AND PLACES."-In April, 1861, after Beauregard's war-declaring bombardment of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln, in his first call for troops to enforce the supreme authority of the Union, said that among their first duties would be the task of recovering the forts of the United States seized by the insurgents. This task, with the recovery of the forts of Charlesten harbor, is at length fully accom-plished. From Beaufort, in North Carolina, to New Orleans there has been a clean sweep, involving the recapture of over a thousand pieces of artillery. Fort Sumter very properly finishe this branch of the business, and the work remaining to be done is comparatively light and

"PUTTING IN THE NIGGERS."-The rebels have ectually commenced putting the negroes into their army at Richmond; but it appears that due precautions are taken to guard against their putting out. With the first exposure of a gang of Jeff.'s negro soldiers to a detachment of their Union brethren the inexpediency of any further colored reinforcements on his side will be fully established. We dare say, however, that in view of the abandonment of Richmond, the rebel government is impressing into its service a lot of able-bodied blacks, not to fight, but to build the fortifications that will be needed for the protection of said government at Lynchburg.

ITALIAN OPERA-MARTHA IN BROOKLYN-VERDI'S NEW Organ To-Most.—Martha was given in Brooklyn last night to a very crowded house, with the usual cast, including Miss Kellogg, Mile. Morensi, Lotti and Weinlich. The artists all sang well, the enores were quent, and the audience very enthusiastic for Brooklyn. This evening at the New York Academy Mr. Marcizel will present, for the first time, Verdi's latest grand the most careful rehearsa's; the scenery and costumes have been prepared especially for it, and it will undoubt edly prove a success. All the points which are required to make a good scenic and dramatic work are on in this—striking stuntions, grand costumes, ballet and tableaus. The cast comprises nearly all the strength of the company, and includes Zucchi, Massimiliani, Mo-rensi, Belliai, Susini and Lorini in the leading parts. The chorus effects are very fine, especially in the second and third acts. Of course there will be an immensely crowded house to-night.

The St. Albans Raid.

The St. Albans Raid.

ADVENTURES OF CAMERON, THE REBEL MESSENGER—HIS SOJOURN AT CINCINNATI. ETC.
(From the Choinnati Gazetto, Feb. 29.]

About the last week in January a stranger, in very
ragged apparel, and almost barefooted, called at the
Spencer House, in this city, and inquired of the
clerk if such a lady (giving the name) boarded
there. Being answered in the affirmative, he begged
an interview with the lady, as he said he had
news from her son, who was in the robel army.
The lady granted the stranger an interview, and,
soon after, engaged a room for him for that night. She
introduced him to a gentleman boarding there, whom she
supposed to be a rebol in mind, if not in action, and
begged him to provide the stranger with clothing and
furnish him funds, saying she would see that all bills
were paid. The stranger entered his name on the register
of the hotel as, J. D. Noremac, Chillicothe. He told the
gontleman that he was a deserter from the rebel army,
and had made his way through the Union lines into
Eastern Kentucky, and came down the Big Sandy to the
Ohio river.

gontleman time and any through the land had made his way through the Eastern Kentucky, and came down the Big Sandy to the Chito river.

He gave as an excuse for stopping here that he was out of money, but that he had telegraphed to his father in Canada to forward him sufficent funds to enable him to reach home. A day or two afterward he received a telegram informing him that the money was sent, and could be had by application at one of the express offices. He called at the office and received thirty dollars in gold. Noremac told his passed of riend that his real name was Cameron, and that he was on his way to Canada. Prior to his departure from this city he visited some leading rebels across the river, and upon his return to this side he seemed to be quite "flush" of mency, freel showing his cash, which was principally in gold pieces of the denomination of twenty dollars. During his stay the hotel one of the Chicago conspirators, who are present being tried in the city by a military court of it quiry, was confined in the same house. Noremac would not come to the chicago conspirators.

MLEA HELENS DE KATOW.-This evening, at Mibio's Salogs, Mr. Max Strakosch's excellent artists, Mile. Helene de Katow and Mr. Jas. M. Wehli, will make their reappearance after a short absence. The reputalir which these artists secured at the three concerts pre-viously given, will no doubt insure them a hearty wel-come back after their success in Washington, Baltimore and Thiladelphia. We presume that they will play but a few nights here, and the opportunity to hear them should therefore not be look. should therefore not be jost.

COROURY AT HOBART HALL .- The second mu Shaksperian entertainment by the choir of the Church of the Holy Innocents and several amateum is announced for Monday evening next. 48 Hobert Pail West Thirty-

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

General Granger's Expedition Against Mobile.

The Correspondence Between the Rebel Coleman Pierson and the Mexican General Lopes.

THE DEFENCES OF GALVESTON

New ORLEASE, Feb. 15, 1805.
It is rumored and believed that General Huribus is reparing to establish the headquarters of the Department

General Granger's expedition against that place is fully prepared, and no doubt exists that the city will be in our ands in less than two weeks.

General Baldy Smith has established his com

here to investigate the abuses of this department.

Oaptain Mohler, Quartermaster, and Provest Massian
General Robinson have already been arrested. Commodore Falmer, commanding the West Gul blockading squadron, with a fleet of about thirty ve-sels, mostly iron-clad, will leave for the waters of Media

The ship Vanguard, which has been on the ber for eight days, got off on the 13th instant and went to see.

The ship Ben. Adams, which has been lying entitle
the bar for three weeks, waiting for water, got over yes

terday and is now coming up the river.

The steamship Bermuda arrived to-day, from Bra Santiago on the 11th inst. The draft under General Canby's order commenced to-

day.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 5th inst. publishes the correspondence between the rebel Colouri Figson, commanding at San Antonio, and General Lopes, commanding the Emperor Maximillan's troops on the

borders of the Rio Grande.

Colonel Pierson assures General Lopes that it is the desire of the rebel government to cherish the measuricable relations with the imperial government of Mexico, and that the cordiality existing between them shall not be disturbed. He then thanks General Logs:

or protecting the interests of the South federacy.

General Lopez replies, confessing that his sympathing are for the noble cause of the South, and extends to Colonel Pierson his sincere friendship. He adds:—"Being placed in command of this military line, under his Majesty the Emperor Maximilian, the sons of the confederacy can rely upon full security for their possessions and interests, and the confederacy may also rest assured that the representatives of the empire of Mexico along the border freely and frankly offer their friendship; also full security that no raid will be per mitted to organize on Mexican soil for the invasion of

The defences of Galveston are being improved and en Cotton in the New Orleans market is buoyant and

prices stiffer. Sales of good ordinary at 680., ling at 74c., and sea island at \$1 05. Sugar and motafirm, at full prices. Large supplies of Weshave arrived and more are in transit, sus; ctions. Extra flour has declined \$1 50 per barral.

News from Memphis and New Orleans Camo, Feb. 28, 1868. New Orleans dates to the 18th, and Memphis to the

Hist, have been received.

The Picayeses says the bar at Southwest Pass has become a great obstruction to navigation. At low water even vessels of moderate draft are meeting much

Memphis Argus, defining his position on the quarter of the day, and denying the statements of Morthe

papers regarding his political status.

Over 700 permits to bring cotten into our lines were granted at Memphis for the week ending 18th, and 18th for taking out supplies. Cotten permits cover 51,545 baies and 65,000 pounds loose. The value of supplies taken out is \$257,000

Prench at Matameros Salute the Robel Plag and Pass the American Colors in Contempt As

General Herron has arrived at Baton Rouge and so sumed command of the Northern Division of Louisiana ncluding the district of Baton Rouge, Port Hud

nd extends on both sides of the Mis river, from Red river to Plaquemine.

The guerillas are becoming troubles

other outrages.

It is reported that they have burned the ste and captured the Fifty-sixth Indiana regiment.

The New Orleans Times says the French at Mat

The District of West Tennessee.

Manrens, Feb. 20, 1868.

The Bulletin has a despatch from Nashville station

that the district of West Tonnessee is to be taken fro the Department of the Mississippi and added to the De partment of the Cumberland. General Dana, commanding the Department of Mississeppi, will probably remove his headquarters to Viets

It is reported that General Washburne, now here, ber been appointed to command this district. CAIRO, Feb. 23, 1868.

Tennessee, has ordered that no person coming into or passing out of our lines will be allowed to return during he war, except those trading in cotton.

Theatrical. RIQUES.

The performance at this theatre to-night will be for the The performance at this theatre to-night will be not to Miss Madeline Henriques. The play will be the Hunchback, and Miss Henriques will perform the part of Julia. The tasts of this selection may, in one way, be questionable; but the courage and ambition that it indicates all must admire, and, for the sake of those, we heartily wish the lady every success. The very evident progress and development in her profession shows this season give earnest that Miss Henriques will at least season in the the "star" level in this part. The only reach up to the "star" level in this part. The continuention is, whether she will play it in a way worthy of

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. The Dead Heart was given at this house, for the less time, last night, after a successful run. Mr. Colin Stant played Robert Landry in place of Mr. Conway, who was indisposed, and played the part with much satisfaction.

This evening the drama of Waiting for the Verdict will be produced, and no doubt, as usual, to a crowded house. Meso Dangon's Ruadings .- Miss Augusta L. Darges

will give an entertainment at the Brooklyn Athenses, on Monday evening, 27th instant. The entertainmen will include recdings by Miss Dergon and muste by 120 Lorets, planist, and other artists. Dopworm Rata -A concert, under the direct

Mr. Geo. Morgan, will be given, for the benefit of St. Bee phon's Episcopal church, at Dodworth Hall, Broadway on Saturday ovening, 25th Inst. The programme is various and comprises some vocal and instrumental gema

SARBATE SCHOOL CONCRUT. - The Subbath schools of the city, of all denominations, combined in two grand concerts to celebrate Washington's birthday at the Coopea Institute, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Nearly Siteen hundred children participated in various forces of entertainment—music, dialogues, declamations, &s., under the direction of Professor L. A. Benjamin,

Speech of George Thompson in Montreal.

Montrain, Peb. 28, 1965.
At a concert given by the New England Society last
night George Thompson make a speech on the present
and future of America. He said that although the war was necessary, yet all the stars would appear again upon the American flag, and that it would be again the beaces of light and liberty? Sindled to the skies. America and Great Britain, mother and daughter, would go he hand, one in union and progress. He said there erronsous opinions as to the English continues painted the elections (states when all marking discounted the elections (states all marking)).